

THE HICKMAN COURIER,
—PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY—
GEORGE WARREN,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
Office—Heine Building, Clinton Street.
The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.
George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, \$2.
FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1879.

Professional Cards.

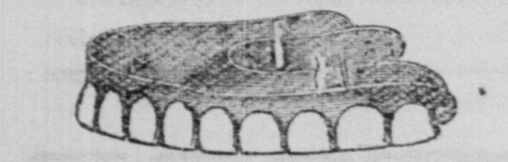
Dr. J. N. Cullen,
Office over Holcomb's drug store. Residence, Moulton st., near Court House.

W. T. Plummer, M. D.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity.
Office upstairs over Buchanan's store. mch14

FARIS & GOBER,
Physicians and Surgeons,
OFFER their professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity.
Office in English block, between Second and Third streets.
Dr. Faris' residence Moulton street, 3d door East from Baptist church. Jan1-15.

H. A. & R. T. Tyler,
Attorneys at Law,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
WILL ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to their care.
Office—Miller Block.
nov-78

A. M. PARKER,
DENTIST.



[Office in new addition to Laclede Hotel.]
ALL operations performed in the most artistic manner. Special attention given to the regulation of children's teeth.
July 1-79

C. L. RANDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Collector, Real Estate Agent,
HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted him in Southwest Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. Jan15

Grocers.

R. M. METHENY,
Family Grocery and
Provision Store.

KEEPS the best Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Lard, Bacon, &c., to be found in Hickman and vicinity. No partner to divide profits with, will sell goods the cheapest. Speciality in Coffee—Green, Ground and Roasted. Come and see for yourself.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods or Cash. Jan15

A. M. DEBOW & CO.,
(At the Old Bonny Stand.)

KEEPS all kinds of staple and fancy GROCERIES, and Confectioneries. Will be pleased to see their old customers, and will both sell them in price and quality. Call and see. "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Won't be undersold. Jan15

W. DIESTELBRINK,
Family Groceries.

No space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.
Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Madison Avenue, East Hickman, Ky. Jan15

WARNER & MEACHAM'S
RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS, ONLY 25c.

Oysters and all kinds of Confectioneries always to be had. d2978

W. L. M'OUTCHEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
Hickman, Kentucky.

Keeps on hand a general stock of all kinds

GROCERIES,
at lowest cash prices.
July 28-79.

Boot and Shoemakers.

FRITZ SCHROEDER,
FASHIONABLE
FOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

SHOP—North West corner of Madison and Troy Avenues, East Hickman, Ky. Satisfaction guaranteed. may9

J. W. CORMAN & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
STOVES & TINWARE.

Headquarters for all kinds of Job Work and Repairing. Good workmen employed, and the best of material used. jyl-79

WEIMER'S
Beer and Billiard Saloon.
PISSEET, OYSTERS, BOLOGNE SAUSAGE, Sardines, Fruits, Candy, Nuts, Cheese, Crackers, etc., specialties. The best of Cigars and Tobacco. nov15-78

H. F. Fetho,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Ladies and Gent's boots and shoes made to order, and in the latest fashion. In- visible patches put on, which last longer than when sewed. All I ask is a trial. Shop—next door to City Barber Shop. Feb7-79.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

HICKMAN FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

VOL. XV. NO. 9.

Educational Department.

J. H. SAUNDERS, Editor.

Form vs. Principle.

The school law says: "No person shall be deemed qualified to teach any common school unless he or she shall first have obtained a certificate of qualification, &c." Those who understand clearly the principle involved in the subject to be taught, as well as the forms in which they are expressed, shall be entitled to a first-class, first-grade certificate; those who know the forms well, but not the principles, shall be entitled to a second-class certificate. The State Board has decided. "That by principles are meant the elements of truth, which are the basis of all knowledge. That which is fundamental, is a principle. Every form is constructed upon principle. A form may be recognized by observation. An analysis of that form and an application of the principle or rule at every stage of the distribution of the subject, constitutes, what is meant by understanding the principles."

Now, if it is necessary that we understand the principles well, why not teach principles more and forms less? If we succeed in teaching form only, we make second-class scholars; but if we succeed in teaching principles, though we make first-class pupils. But how often do we see pupils who are able to give no better reason for their work than "that it is like the book says—or the rule says so?" If you ask John why he writes units under units and tens under tens, he replies: "Because the rule says so." The answer is applauded as "correct," and John thinks that he has learned all that is required. Try to teach him anything more than this, and he thinks you are offering insult. He gave that answer to Mr. A., and he said it was correct—besides, it is the answer in the book, and you certainly do not know more than the book.

Susan performed her work just like the book said and she knows she has the right form, for she points out one precisely like it. Business men have learned the forms thoroughly by constant practice, therefore they wish to see their children perform examples rapidly after the approved form. Our book makers, ever on the alert for a popular breeze, teach forms much more than principles, consequently we see pupils say four times three yards are twelve quarters, two times six quarts are twelve pints, and twelve times three feet are thirty-six inches. We know such forms are difficult for children to learn, but we must teach them, because the book says so and because it is the shortest method. The book says: "Invert the terms of the divisor, and multiply the numerators together for a new denominator. Ask the child why he does this and he knows no higher authority than the rule. The truth is, our fathers found that certain forms would produce certain results. We have memorized these forms and their results and have not stopped to investigate the causes. We, as teachers, have taught forms rather than principles until the people have concluded that nothing but forms is teaching. In fact, that teacher who can make the most brilliant display of forms is often pronounced the better scholar. The consequence is that our children must be sent off to school to be taught principles, as we only have courage to teach forms."

Revive the Old Whig Party.

Editor COURIER: I endorse, heartily, your leading editorial in last week's COURIER, wherein you declare that the great mission of the Democratic party was to restore and establish peace and good will between the North and South; but I go further now, and say that the Democratic party has failed in this great mission, failed from no real fault of its own, but because of inevitable circumstances. The great cause of its failure, in my judgment, is the fact that the history of the Democratic party is inseparably written with, and is a part of, the late civil war and its causes; and place the party on over so broad and national a platform, and let our leaders talk and preach with all the sincerity and patriotism possible, the Northern mind will associate it and them with rebellion. It is sectionalism, and only sectionalism, that beats the Democratic party. Not that the Democratic party intends to be sectional, but its history gives the make the Northern people so regard it.

Report of District No. 11.

Below we give the result of our second quarterly examination. 100 means perfect in all branches examined. The examinations are written and our primary grade being unable to write, are not reported.

GRADE A.
Berry Threlkeld, 91; Jonnie Jones, 90; Martha Morrow, 85; Joe Beld ridge, 81.

GRADE B.
Lizzie McDaniell, 61; Katie Ross, 74; Lizzie Pierce, 74; Ida M. Fleetwood, 72; Jennie Hughes, 65; Jno. Maddox, 37.

GRADE C.
Walter J. Saunders, 63; A. L. Huffman, 54; David McDaniell, 49; Chas. McDaniell, 67; Cuo Threlkeld, 68; Henry Fleetwood, 70; Elijah Maddox, 42; Louis D. Threlkeld, 88; Thos. Tyler, 33; Laura Fletcher, 76.

GRADE D.
Mollie Baldridge, 86; Lizzie Henry, 96; Lou McDaniell, 94; James Tyler, William Hannon, 77; Mollie Jones, 69; William Jones, 63.

GRADE E.
Fannie McDaniell, 96; Miss Henry, 94.

H. M. SAUNDERS, Teacher.

Life in Ohio.

"Hello, Bill, when did you change your boarding-house?" said Charles Challenger to William Creamer, at New Vienna, Ohio, as they met in the street. Creamer had just been released from prison, and regarding the question as insulting, he drew a big knife and stabbed the offender; but Challenger was quick enough with a revolver to save his own life and kill Creamer. —New York Sun.

A Great Movement.

The American Public Health Association is to meet in Nashville, Nov. 18-21. The principal subject to be considered will be the sanitary condition of cities and towns. We earnestly believe that this subject is directly and immediately of more importance to the people than the political ranges which are engrossing their attention. In this meeting public men, and any class of intelligent citizens, are admitted on the same footing as physicians, for says the circular "this reform is a matter of law more than one of physics, and a healthy public opinion is the gist of the whole business."

The town of Hickman furnishes a valuable experience in this matter. Last spring our town authorities cleaned up as never before in the history of the town, and the reward was the healthiest season ever known in our history. There are towns all through the United States, absolutely murdering men, women and children, by permitting large portions of their population to live and dwell in filth. Towns and cities should be held to a rigid responsibility for neglecting sanitary work either in public places or on private premises. A filthy block of shops or residences not only breed pestilence and epidemics, to carry off the denizens who create the filth, but extends to and sweep off all classes alike. Even when it does reach to an epidemic form, sickness is generated, and many a child or woman is sacrificed to this "unknown cause."

Public sentiment should demand the arrest and conviction of a man who creates and maintains a public nuisance as quickly and surely as it does the arrest and conviction of a man guilty of any other crime. Maintaining a public nuisance is committing murder—slow, torturing, indirect, but sure murder. True, a large element of our population do not so regard it, and here is the great danger. If all the people—if each and every family in a town or city, could be educated to understand and appreciate a nuisance in the same light as murder, the remedy would be applied and officers would have but little to do toward enforcing sanitary laws. But they do not, and hence the need for each town and city to pass a system of plain, simple, but rigid sanitary laws, and inflict the severest penalties for their non-enforcement. A few years of strict enforcement of health laws will educate every class of people to their importance, save thousands of dollars, and prove the greatest blessing to thousands who now have their lives wrecked by bad health, that is conveniently attributed to unknown causes.

Lucy Stone.

A Venerable Worker—The Greek Slave and Its Suggestion—The Suffrage Movement Meeting Progress—What Women Want.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]
Though sixty winters have passed over the head of Mrs. Stone and she has all her life been a hard worker, as teacher, public speaker and editor, she is still a hale and hearty woman, and expects to live to see the main object of her life, partially accomplished.

When a friendly view was proposed for publication, she readily assented, though this method of putting people in the papers was something new to her. It was one thing to ask questions, and quite another to answer them, and she supposed the only exercise in the right of children at school, of not answering such as were too hard for her.

Q—Is the cause of woman suffrage making decided progress in the public mind?
Mrs. S.—I think it is making decided progress. It is shown in the opening of the London University, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the giving of money out on the school questions in every State.

Q—Is it gaining the interest of the women?
Mrs. S.—Most assuredly it is; but they are slow to come out and say so in any form.

Q—Do you expect it to be sustained in Wyoming when they make their State constitution?
Mrs. S.—Certainly; the present Governor, and each Governor of the State, Judge Kingman, and the president of the Methodist church in the territory, agree in saying that no party or sect in the Territory would be willing to have it left out.

Q—Do you expect to gain soon any other State or Territory?
Mrs. S.—We don't expect anything, but we hope everything.

Q—Are the suffragists directing their efforts to the Territories and the States, or to amending the national constitution?
Mrs. S.—They are doing both; but the organization to which I belong see that the amendment cannot be carried until the States cannot be carried. Consequently we devote most of our effort to the carrying of some State, knowing that when a State is carried its Representatives and Senators can afford to vote for it in Congress.

Q—How do you expect to carry two-thirds of each house in Congress, and three-fourths of the States, for a woman's suffrage amendment, if you cannot carry one or more States?
Mrs. S.—I do not. I don't expect it, and therefore think it better to work on the States than on the 16th amendment.

Q—But each woman suffrage party helps the other. We cannot get that amendment I am satisfied, until the Senators and Representatives of a majority of the States have carried the same measures in their States.
Mrs. S.—What has been done for woman or for politics in Wyoming?

Q—Mrs. S.—In the first place there are no drinking places within a mile of the voting places. Next, the influence of woman into every question that concerns the State, in the execution of the laws, and in the election of the laws, and the influence is exerted on the candidates that each party nominates. Politicians have found that in order to secure the votes of women their candidates must be of the command respect. Hence, better men are elected in Wyoming than most other States and Territories. By giving women this expression of their preferences they have become interested in public questions.

Q—Are female jurors in that country more lenient than male to female offenders?
Mrs. S.—At present there are no female jurors in Wyoming, for the reason that the officers appointed by the United are opposed to visiting the courts and on all questions of law to keep such positions for the men. But when there were women jurors the execution of the law was more prompt. The first murder found guilty was by a jury composed partly of women.

Q—What do you think of the women of Massachusetts who are permitted in school elections on the same conditions as men, and yet only about 1,000 voted at the last election?
Mrs.—The election has not been held yet in which women are permitted to vote; but several thousands have been registered for voting, and more will register for the election to be held in March and April. The law, however is unequal, and many women have resented it as unjust. They are required to pay a poll tax for the privilege of voting on a single question, while the men pay no more and vote at all elections and on all questions of public interest. Another thing that has hindered registration is that the assessors require them to give in a statement of all the property whether it is taxable or not. This the women refuse to do, knowing that the law will be changed to relieve them of the necessity of doing so.

Q—Do you think that wives would be free voters?
Mrs. S.—If they should not, it is time their husbands were required to recognize the rights of their wives to the use of their minds untrammelled. Men who are tyrants now would be tyrants over the voting of their wives. Men who respect themselves ought to, and will soon learn to respect, their wives. And the sooner women get to respecting their own rights, the sooner will their husbands respect them.

Q—We see that in a party government party divisions are acrimonious; could a wife vote for a party in opposition to the man with whom she is married?
Mrs. S.—In such a case the husband is not the wife generally the sufferer.

Q—Mrs. S.—I would say it would rather tend to peace. When a woman wants to vote for a man in measure or man, and cannot, it creates a feeling of bitterness that she cannot do so, while her husband exercises his right to vote against her views. This feeling would not exist if she also could vote. If peace is kept in the world only by the subject of the wife, it is not a peace worth keeping. Man will have to learn that women have the same right

Fish for Kentucky.

Arrival of a Consignment of Carp at Lexington from Washington—Its Distribution.

For some years the Government at Washington has been engaged in the importation and culture of various kinds of stream and pond fish, with the most gratifying results. A commission was established, and has been maintained at considerable expense, for this purpose. The benefits to the country derived from this department are very great. Kentucky has been and is one of the beneficiaries; but the importance of the question does not seem to have impressed itself upon our people. Hon. James B. Beck has devoted much time to the subject, and through his exertions the State of Kentucky established a fish commission to co-operate with that at Washington, the principal duties of the members being to receive the young fish when ready and distribute them in their various localities. In his speech before the legislative committee, Senator Beck made the following statement: "That the time would come when the acre of ground would be covered with a fish pond would be the most valuable acre on the farm. At the time was laughed at, but recent events tend to prove that Mr. Beck was right. The result of the commission has been that the principal Kentucky streams are stocked with California salmon and other fish, their increase and multiplication giving the fishermen profitable employment."

But another fish has been cultivated, the German carp. This fish grows to a great size, is splendid food, does not eat its young, flourishes in ponds with muddy bottom, and multiplies at a prodigious rate. There are specimens of the fry in Washington that have been attended with extra care, that at three months old weighed half a pound. The three-year olds measure two feet and a half in length and weigh accordingly. Commissioner Spoor R. B. Beck wrote most enthusiastically to Mr. Beck on this subject, and telegraphed him that five or six hundred of the fish would be sent out here for distribution. They came yesterday in charge of Special Commissioner F. W. Wilson and Mr. Jones, of the Department.

They were met at the depot by Hon. T. J. Bush, Senator Beck, Jas. C. Graves, Wm. Vorhees, Jr. John R. Wiley, Wm. Warfield, Isaac Van Meter, R. F. Pettit, Jas. Taylor, Jas. H. Mullan, Jas. W. Ferguson, of Bourbon, S. T. Hayes, Walter Payne and R. M. Ferguson. A number of fish were distributed among those gentlemen who had ponds in which to place them. The little things measured from two and one half to six inches in length.

Great things are expected of this carp. It seems to be thoroughly adapted to this climate and as a food fish is excellent. In one year it grows until it is three years old, but after that time it increases at a prodigious rate. The Government could not be engaged in a work calculated to confer greater benefit upon the people.

Madam Care of Life.

In the early dawn last morning we drove to Kairo, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, along a fine road with sheltering trees. The town stands on a river bank of the Nile. From the top of the Collector's house there is an extensive view over a rich, well timbered country. There are many mountains, some very large, and though they are the crops, no one molests them. This care of life in regard to the lower creation is a principle of Hindu religion more strictly observed than that of care of their fellow creatures outside the circle of their own family connections. Within that circle they are wonderfully kind. Hindus are equally devoted to their kind. Some are strict vegetarians, and in order to preserve life will frighten away fish from parts of a river where they have reason to expect English Officers to come in quest of them. Even the much abused money lender refuse all advances to fishermen. On one occasion I came upon an extensive enclosed park with sheltering trees, maintained by a native Hindu, which horses and mules were fed for use were charitably received, and fed, that they might wear out their lives in quietness. And yet female in fanticide is undoubtedly too common, sixty four females to 100 males being an unusual proportion in the population. A native judge explained to me by the great desire among the lower class to intermarry with the higher, a lower man being ready to pay a needy man of the higher order a large sum of money to induce the son of the higher rank to marry his daughter. But when the lower man has no money, as is so often the case, the female infant is apt to be neglected and allowed to die. [The Nineteenth Century.]

Battle with an Elk.

Last week, General H. C. Bull, of Bull's Park, proprietor of a fine park containing about fifty animals, sent his hired man, Robt. Bicknell, to the park for the purpose of caring for his animals. He at once discovered that there was something amiss in the appearance of the elk, which showed hostile designs, compelling him to leave the park. He has tended to inform the General of the fact, and arming themselves with heavy clubs, they returned to the enclosure. The General remarking that he could subdue the animal. Upon their entrance the enraged animal made a charge on the men, knocking General Bull down with great force, and then drew back and made a second attack. The General, remarking that he could subdue the animal. Upon their entrance the enraged animal made a charge on the men, knocking General Bull down with great force, and then drew back and made a second attack. The General, remarking that he could subdue the animal. Upon their entrance the enraged animal made a charge on the men, knocking General Bull down with great force, and then drew back and made a second attack.

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Memphis still rotten.

To the eye only is Memphis a clean city, its surface drainage is perfect. But beneath? Ah! beneath the surface is foul rottenness. The cellars, the vaults and the cisterns are one indistinguishable mass of filth. The cellars are mostly damp and reeking with filth, giving out in hot weather sufficient gas to poison the air of a whole country. Then what is it that we drink out of the cisterns? In many parts of the city the contents of cisterns and vaults are interchangeable commodities. In many instances they are side by side, as much as three feet apart. The most of these vaults are ancient, and have never been thoroughly cleaned, and the Superintendent of Disinfection who has built the brick work of half Memphis, says they cannot be cleaned. The ancient contents of these vaults have saturated the entire area of underground Memphis, and yet there are some people who call Memphis a clean city. —Avalanche.

One of the brightest young lawyers in Arkansas, J. P. Woods, of Johnson county, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing a pistol. The pistol was taken while he was drunk, but the worst feature in the case was that Woods put it in his pocket and the pistol when he became sober.

The worst case of selfishness on record is that of a youth who complained because his mother put a larger mustard plaster on his brother than she did on him.

The New York World says "no intelligent person will mention Tilden seriously as a possible candidate for the Presidency."

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Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following proclamation was issued by the president to day:

At no recurrence of the season which the devout habit of religious people has made an occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold or more universal. During the past year also unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquility, the supremacy and security of the institution of civil and religious freedom have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their government which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so fully framed, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations. Now, therefore, I, B. Hayes, president of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, next, as a day of national thanksgiving, and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech his continuance. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

RUFUS B. HAYES.

By the President, Secretary of State.

Grant Not Seeking a Third Term.

[Indianapolis Journal.]
Hon. John C. New returned to the city yesterday, after an absence of nearly a month, most of which time was spent in San Francisco and the Pacific coast. He spent several days in company with the ex-President, and knowing this to be a fact, a Journal reporter sought an interview with him last evening, in order to ascertain what the probabilities were of the General paying Indianapolis a visit. In speaking of the postmaster already announced, Mr. New said:

"I am confident that the General will pay us a visit at some early day, but his reasons for postponing it are numerous and sufficient. In the first place, he has just completed the circuit of the globe, and during two years and a half of constant travel is, naturally enough, desirous of obtaining a rest. He is obliged to be in Chicago on the 13th, and is strongly urged to go in Washington on the 20th, the date set for his reception here, and when the Thomas monument is to be unveiled by the Army of the Cumberland. I do not think he will go to Washington, although he has been strongly urged to do so. I have just received a letter from Gen. Sherman, in which he says he has urged Gen. Grant, both by letter and telegram, to be present in Washington on that day, and that the prominent men of the city and of the Government in general, have joined in the request. Notwithstanding this, I do not think he will leave Galena to go there."

Reporter—When do you think he will come here?
Mr. New—Just when I can not say, but I think his visit will be postponed until December, when he will be somewhat rested after his long journey.

Rep.—Do you regard him as an aspirant for a third term?
Mr. New—Most emphatically, no. I believe that he has an aversion toward allowing his name to be used, and I doubt if any circumstances or combination of circumstances could induce him to run. If he is the candidate of the party, it must be as the unanimous choice of the nominating convention.

Rep.—How do you regard his chances of election, in case he should be the nominee?
Mr. New—I would regard his election as assured. But as I said before, I am positively certain that Gen. Grant does not seek the nomination. I think he would much rather be the head of the United States Army than in any other position in the power of the nation to bestow upon him. Most of all, however, I believe that he wants to make some money in business pursuits.

Rep.—Do you think that this communication, which rumor has it he is going to make to the people, has reference to his desires concerning the Presidency?
Mr. New—No, I do not. I don't know anything about the rumored communication, but, if he does make one, the Presidential question will have no place in it. I don't much think he is going to make one, and, if he does, I have no idea that that question will be mentioned. General Grant will not declare to the people of the country that he will not be a candidate until he has been asked. As yet he has not been asked to run.

Everything that the journals of the country have said about him in that connection is, of course, but surmise of what may or may not be the case in the event of his nomination. As I first remarked, I am absolutely certain that he does not want to run. If he does, it will be because he is forced to do so.

Poor Criminal.

It is notorious to everybody connected with the press in Washington that Orvil Grant the General's brother, is, and has been for months past, little else than a common beggar on the streets, and is to be seen daily in front of the Kibbit House soliciting "a quarter" from those he claims to know. Poverty-stricken and nearly senseless, he is an object of charity, who attracts sympathy from a real or supposed weakness of mind. —From N. Y. Sun.

When the corn is waving.

"When the corn is waving," means when a super abundance of grain, in a liquid state, causes the sidewalk to oscillate.

Blue Grass thieves in the Blue Grass.

The belief that well organized gangs of horse thieves is working the Blue grass region is daily gaining credence in Lexington. As many as a dozen horses have been reported stolen during the past week, and on last Saturday evening Mr. James King, who lives in Jessamine county, a lost four valued animals, two of them being a perfectly matched carriage team. The thieves change the marks by means of chemicals, paint new marks, and so thoroughly change the appearance of an animal that its owner would not identify it. After being traced to some neighboring County Court and disposed of on the sale mart. The people of Harrison County have been so harassed that they talk of forming vigilance committees to rid the county of the scoundrels.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

FRIDAY, : : : NOV. 14, 1879.

Local Items.

Short communications on public questions printed—but not responsible for sentiments or expressions of correspondence—except where we refuse to give name of author.

Wheat holds up wonderfully. "Shoot your old hat" and get a new winter one at Amberg's for 25 cents.

For Fancy Canned Goods of all kinds, go to R. M. METHEEN'S.

There is a wedding on the tapis. Guess who it is!

We wonder if any one is going to slaughter hogs here this winter?

Father Anastasius Keitt has been appointed to the charge of the Hickman Catholic church, and will take up his residence here.

Hickman enjoys the coal famine in the abundance of wood. The Ohio is rising, however, and coal can be had in a short time.

Large amounts of this year's corn is commenced being marketed at this point. The Hickman landed a good cargo Tuesday for shipment South.

For Cracked Wheat, Desiccated Coconut, Krant, &c., go to R. M. METHEEN'S.

The Hickman Odd Fellows attend ed to the funeral ceremonies over deceased Old Fellows, who died in the epidemic of 1878, at the cemetery, last Sunday.

Thursday, Nov. 27th, is set apart by President Hayes as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Let everybody observe it, and pray for the rulers of our country.

WANTED! Everybody to call and see that Fancy Coffee, at R. M. METHEEN'S.

Half of Hickman sat up Wednesday night until the "wee small hours" of Thursday morning, watching for the meteoric shower. The stars didn't fall. A relief squad was on last night.

Mr. P. C. Greer, of this county, above the Ohio, takes the premium for the largest and finest Irish potato and offering. It weighs three pounds and five ounces, and consists of ten potatoes grown in one.

J. Amberg's Sons Have on hand a large lot of Men and Boys Hats, which they will sell at the following low prices—from 25c to 50c. Hats of going bare-headed. "Shoot" your old hat and buy a new one. n14-4w

An excited public disturbance occurred on Clinton street, Monday night, occasioned by the arresting of some young men who were engaged in rather a stronger "lark" than the peace and dignity of good society recognizes. The scene was unusually excited, and serious results narrowly avoided. These affairs are growing entirely too frequent, and good citizens and officers alike should unite to see the laws enforced and the public peace protected.

OUR CLOAKS AND DOLMANS just arrived, and being rather late, we offer them much below their real value. Call and examine. oct10 J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

Horse stealing is dangerously common hereabouts, and seems to defy detection. Some farmers are being exasperated to that state of mind by these frequent depredations that rough treatment is going to be the result if one of the thieves should be caught. Not having the slightest information as to the guilty parties the officers of the law are of course powerless to make arrests, and we fear, from existing feeling, they will be powerless to protect the guilty parties if they should happen to be arrested.

FARMER'S THE HIGHEST CASH prices paid for wheat and country produce at 3c. J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm, and closed excited and higher, owing to the advance in Northern markets. We quote: Middling, 11 1/2; Low Middling, 10 1/2; Good Ordinary, 10 1/2; Our market is better this year than any town within 100 miles radius. We learn of parties sending their cotton from Osceola, Ark., to this market.

Corn meets with ready sale at full prices—35c per bushel shelled and sacked on riverbank; 40c delivered; 30c in shuck, for good sound merchantable corn.

We have a nice line of ladies cloaks and shawls, balmores, cotton and woolen hoes, rubias, hoods and furs, which we will sell very low. Call and examine. 3c. J. AMBERG'S SONS.

WAKE STONER, tried and convicted of the killing of Stoner Davis and sentenced at the last term of the Fulton Circuit Court to the penitentiary, which case was appealed to the Court of Appeals and the sentence of the lower court approved, will be carried to the penitentiary next week. The prisoner in the case made his whole defense on the plea of insanity. It is the very general opinion that Gov. Blackburn, because of the mental and physical condition of Stoner, will grant a pardon. If he, Stoner, is pardoned, and sent to the Insane asylum, it will be heartily approved by a large proportion of the people acquainted with the facts and the prisoner.

Special Notice! The greatest bargains ever offered in the City of Hickman can be had now in all lines of goods, at JANUARY J. AMBERG'S SONS.

FEELING THE BOOM.—Some people complain that they don't see or feel the business boom, but, certainly, it is plainly to be felt, if not seen. All kinds of provisions are higher, dry goods and clothing are tending up, all the time. The consumer is bound to feel this. The farmer, on the contrary, is bound to see and feel the boom in the better prices he obtains for almost everything he produces. The past few years he has always been selling his corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, &c., on a flat or falling market, but this season, everything he has to sell, has a stiff, steady and upward tendency. The result is, that our farmers, with their large crops and good prices, are bound to grow to better condition, and when they get in better financial fix, they will extend their help and influence to the merchant and the mechanic. Just now, however, the boom is strongly against the consumer—the man who has everything to buy and produces nothing.

A MYSTERY WE CAN'T SOLVE.

Any old citizen of Hickman, and not a few of the younger ones, can name any number of men who, in their own knowledge, have made fortunes in business at Hickman. And yet there is no considerable wealth here. Why is this? If, for instance, the money that has flowed to year been made in business at Hickman, had been re-invested and held here, our home wealth instead of being summed up by the thousands would be aggregated by millions of dollars. If it was true that those men who accumulated these fortunes had met with reverses and lost, as a rule, the cause could be seen, but such was not the case. The men who have made fortunes here, for the most part, from causes satisfactory to themselves, have either invested their surplus means elsewhere, or else moved their entire business to larger cities. They have of course done this because of superior advantages, or what appeared to them as such. As a rule, the successful men in the smaller towns, sooner or later, drift to the larger cities because of the larger business sphere and the greater attractions in other respects. This moving to cities is not always the wise thing, nor is it always the wise thing for a man to invest his surplus means in city banks, railroads, or other stocks; but the cities are the centers of nearly all the business and wealth of the country and the smaller towns. If something could be done by which the wealth accumulated at Hickman could be retained by investors here, what a vast difference it would make in our society, schools, churches, buildings, roads, institutions of all kind, and in every respect and view of the case. All this proves that Hickman, to the wise, industrious, prudent and clear-headed, is a good point to make money, because where so many have made it, it can be made again; but it would be so much better if such methods existed as would better and insure us the benefits of our own increased wealth.

They had a second stampede at Memphis this week over the reported outbreak of yellow fever, but it proved a false alarm. The warm weather caused the great uneasiness and alarm.

For twenty years the Ohio river has not been so low as it now is. At hundreds of points between Pittsburg and Cincinnati it can be forded. There are 18,000,000 bushels of coal pits waiting shipment, and the coal question is becoming a serious one in the cities down the Ohio and Lower Mississippi.

BURFORD. [Special to the Courier-Journal.] FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—The special court for the trial of the case of Burford vs the Commonwealth met to day Judge Hargis, of the old court, declined to sit, on the ground that he had been employed as a lawyer on the prosecution. After the case was over the defense entered a protest declaring the court was not constitutional, and moved a stoppage of the proceedings. The motion was overruled and the trial will begin to-morrow.

Just Billings on Marriage. Sam marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live to wonder how the crop holds out.

Some marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game was one that two could play at, and neither win.

Sam marry for love without a cent in their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, but is the strength of game.

Sam marry in haste, and then set down and think it carefully over.

Sam think it over carefully first, and then set down and marry.

No man can tell just exactly what he will fetch up when he touches calico.

No man can tell just exactly what calico has made up her mind to do. Calico don't know herself. Dry goods of all kinds is the child of circum stance.

Marriage is a safe way few gamble; if you win, you win a pile, and if you lose you don't lose anything.

Jesse James the notorious highwayman is reported killed by Shepherd, one of his accomplices in the robbery of the train at Gladfield, Mo., recently. Shepherd shot James through the head, without warning, then put spurs to his horse and escaped with a bullet in his thigh from the revolver of one of James' companions.

Honorary degrees are too easily obtained in the United States. Three hundred and twenty-six colleges have power to confer them here, while in England only four great universities are authorized to bestow such degrees, and in all Europe only one hundred and one institutions have such power.

Of the total of 8,431 sets of woolen machinery in the United States, 1,418 are in Massachusetts, 331 in Maine, 505 in New Hampshire, 175 in Vermont, 429 in Rhode Island, and 2,000 in Connecticut—a total for the New-England States for more than 43 per cent. of the woolen machinery in the entire country.

There is said to be a woman in the Indiana State Prison, serving out a sentence for life, who offers \$80,000 to any man who will marry her and release her from duress by force. One honest individual, who the name of Schwartzmiller, has come forward to sacrifice himself for the sum of \$18,000, but the Governor of Indiana has been forced to disappoint his aspirations; the laws of the United States contain no provision whereby a person can be released by any such romantic process.

There is a good deal of feeling on Wall street in regard to the continued stringency in money, despite the large sums that have lately poured into the market from abroad, and as the result of payments of November interest and dividends, as well as from a multitude of other sources. There is every evidence that the stringency is artificially produced by a clique of the wealthiest gamblers, who wish to shake the smaller fry out of their holdings, and thus be enabled to purchase stocks on their own terms. One plan is to borrow large sums of money pay the interest thereon, and not use it, thereby shutting out other borrowers from access to it.—N. Y. Sun.

Over 3,000 saloon licenses have been taken out in Chicago this year.

—Snow storms are reported all along the Hudson river, N. Y.

The Bank of England has in its vaults \$175,000,000 of gold and silver bullion.

Lexington has a delinquent tax list of over \$95,000—running back for eight years.

Spain, has finally decreed the liberation of slaves in Cuba, and payment to the owners.

All property should be taxed or exempted. We want no privileged class in this country.

It is estimated that there are 1,200,000 "tramps" in America, begging from house to house.

The wheat crop of Kentucky is estimated by Commissioner Bowman to be not less than nine million bushels.

Mrs. Meyers, of Memphis, ran away from the yellow fever, and then came back and purposely burned herself to death.

During the year ended June 30th, the Patent Office received 19,300 applications for patents, and granted 12,471.

Hogs being crowded too greatly into Cincinnati, fell to \$3.15, but went up again to \$3.25 for early delivery.

A hog weighing 1,350 pounds, was exhibited on the Paola, Kansas, Fair grounds, last week by M. D. Hickman, of Cherokee county.

—The country is still ruled by farmers after all. Of the 9,000,000 voters in the United States, 6,000,000 of them are tillers of the soil.

New York city is now treated to 25 places of amusement nightly—19 of them being theatres, the others concerts, circuses and museums.

The cost of the entire postal service for the next fiscal year is estimated by the department at \$40,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the present year.

In 1851 there were no railroads in Missouri; in 1861 there were 500 miles; at the close of the war, 925 miles; in 1875, 2,860 miles; in 1879, 3,439 miles.

According to governmental estimates and actual figures, the annual product of the United States in gold and silver mining will amount to the sum of \$99,000,000.

The Commissioner of Emigration shows that 6,000,000 emigrants have landed at the port of New York in the past thirty years. Thus far this year 126,459 have arrived.

The Georgia Legislature lately passed a bill appropriating a certain sum of money to each soldier who lost an arm or leg in the Confederate service. The bill will cost the State over one hundred thousand dollars.

New York City gets away with \$120,000 worth of oysters every day, and expects to do better as cold weather approaches. The oyster business approaches in magnitude that of cotton and wheat.

Georgia is put as the most prosperous Southern State, and she is said to have not a single millionaire. Her wealth is generally diffused, and the majority of her people have plenty of work at reasonable wages.

National Banks, particularly in the West, are increasing their circulation very rapidly, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is being crowded to furnish the notes. Last month the increase was near \$3,500,000.

The estimated cost of supporting the public schools of New York for the year 1880 is \$2,558,000, the item of salaries alone amounting to \$2,034,000; and there is still a lack of accommodation for the rapidly increasing number of school children.

The regular army of the United States embraces now 20,566 men and 1,559 officers. The army is about the right size, but there are about 350 officers that might be dispensed with safely. They cost the country as much as the rank and file, and are far more ornamental than useful.

CITY ITEMS. YOU CAN GET GOOD JEAN'S AT AMBERG'S FROM 29c TO 40c.

LADIES, we are now opening a most elegant line of Zephyr Shawls, Hoods, Scarfs and Nubias in all the latest shades. oct10 J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

Don't you forget it, but call on J. W. CORMAN & CO., and see the ACTIVE, the best and most complete cooking stove ever seen in Hickman.

Vote as You Please. BUT remember that you can buy the best quality of Groceries at the low est prices, at JOHN WITTING'S.

Let Us Have Peace. BUT THE WAR in the price of Groceries only shows that you can buy the very best quality at the very lowest prices, at JOHN WITTING'S.

IMPORTANT! It is very important that you call and examine the new goods at J. AMBERG'S SONS before purchasing elsewhere. 3c.

DUE NOTICE. All persons indebted to J. Frenz, are notified that their claims are left in the hands of Jas. A. Warner, City Marshal, with whom they will please call and settle. W. F. FRENZ.

5 LEASERS WANTED. I have 200 acres of splendid land in Missouri—opposite Hickman—and wish to lease it in forty-acre tracts. Will give the most liberal terms to good lessees. THOS. R. MAHON.

CITY TAXES. All tax-payers are hereby respectfully notified that their city taxes for the present year are now due, and they will oblige me and themselves by prompt settlement. Business is business, and I mean business. Respectfully, JAS. A. WARNER, City Tax Collector.

IMPORTANT TO HUNTERS AND SPORTSMEN! We have now on hand a large lot of paper shells for breech-loading shot guns. Also, a large lot of Ely Bros. pink and grey-edge electric gun wads, Dupont's life powder, water-proof caps, &c., which will be sold at very low prices by J. AMBERG'S SONS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S SHOES AT AMBERG'S From 25 cents to \$1.25.

If your liver troubles you buy Simon's Liver Medicine, in green wrapper, at Buck & Cowgill.

Antiseptic Mineral Water prevents yellow and all malarial fevers, Cholera, Small-Pox, etc.

An ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. Take Antiseptic Mineral Water every other night.

"BLACKNETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. HOLCOMBE, Druggist, Hickman, Ky.

The best is the cheapest. Simon's Liver Medicine, in green wrapper, is a sure remedy for constipation, sick headache, dyspepsia and diseased liver. Sold by Buck & Cowgill.

Have you Dyspepsia, are you Constipated, Headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, if you don't fail to use SIMON'S SYSTEM VITALIZER. It is guaranteed to relieve you, and will continue to suffer when you are cured on such terms as these: Price 10c, and 75c. Sold by C. A. HOLCOMBE, Druggist, Hickman, Ky.

Cassens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being the ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Cassens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by Buck & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky.

The Mexican Dollar. What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does not. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents"; but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says: "I will cure you of Piles" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure piles and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Buck & Cowgill, Druggist Hickman Ky.

False Impression. It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that Dr. J. A. Warner's Food has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents.

You Must Cure that Cough. With Simon's Consumption Cure you can cure yourself. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, it is absolutely without an equal. Two doses will relieve your child of the Croup, it is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless to the youngest child, and no mother can afford to be without it. You can use two-thirds of a bottle, and if what we say is not true we will refund the price paid. Price 10c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. If your child is Coughy or Chest or Back lame, use Simon's Pectoral Plaster. Sold by C. A. HOLCOMBE, Druggist, Hickman, Ky.

A Good Joke. A parishioner stopping with his pastor said to have not seen his visit a closet after each meal and quietly take a drink from a suspicious looking bottle. His duty compelled him to communicate with at good mother and she had been afflicted until he was cured by this reliable remedy.

This medicine is for sale by Buck & Cowgill, who also have some trial packages to be given away to applicants.

Commercial. HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE. FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1879.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC. DRIED FRUIT.—Apples 4 to 4 1/2 cents; Peaches 5 to 6 cents; WHEAT, market active 90c to 1.10 per bush. MEAL, 90c. from wagons. BROWN WAX, 25c per lb. HIDES, green, 6c; dry salted, 8c to 10c; dry salted, 10c to 12c. FEATHERS, 35c to 40c per lb, prime. TALLOW, 5c per lb. BUTTER, fresh, 10c to 15c per lb. POULTRY, Spring chickens \$1.50; old \$2.00 to \$2.50 per dozen. EGGS, 10c per dozen. BARRELS of—Cypress Molasses Barrels, \$1.50; iron bound \$1.00. Flour 45c, Apple and Potato 55c. Krant and Pickle 75c to \$1.00. Cypress Kedge, iron bound, 10 gal's, 90c; Oak, 90c.

GROCERIES. BACON, sides \$1c; shoulders 6c; hams 10c. CHEESE, 12c to 14c per pound. COFFEE, Rio, 16c to 20c per lb. CRACKERS, 7c to 10c per lb. COAL OIL, 20c per gallon. CANDLES, star, 15c to 16c per lb. FLOUR, Hickman Mills, \$7.00. MOLASSES, 35c to 40c per bbl; 45c per half barrel. LARD OIL, \$1.00 per gallon. LARD, 8c to 10c per lb. GUNPOWDER, \$5.50 per keg. BLASTING POWDER, \$5.50 per keg. SODA, 3c to 4c per lb. by the keg. SUGAR, brown, 8c; hard 11c to 12c. SHOT, per bag, \$2.00. STONWARE, 10c per gallon. TOBACCO, manufactured per lb. 50c to 75c. SALT, car load 7 bush, bbl, \$1.00; by retail \$1.75; 280 lb. bbl, car load, \$1.30a by retail \$1.60.

HARDWARE, ETC. CASTINGS, 3c to 5c per lb. IRON, bar size, 2c per lb. PLOW STEEL, 5c per lb. STEEL PLOWS, 8c to 10c per lb. NAILS, 25c to 30c per 100. HORSE SHOE NAILS, 5c per lb. STEEL, cast, 3c to 4c per lb. STEEL PLOWS, 8c to 10c per lb. HUBS, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per set. PLOWS, Harrow, Balzer & Kneer, Steel Plovs, No. 4, \$9.00. No. 3, \$8.50; No. 4, \$9.00. Balzer's patent one horse Plow \$6.00. Cotton traps plow moulds \$2.00 each. Cotton scrapers same.

Powell & Bro., from various factories, one horse plow, \$5.00 to \$5.50; two horse plows \$9.00 to \$10.00.

SUNDRIES. BAGGING, 10c to 12c per yard. TIES, 10c to 12c per yard. LEATHER, kip skins \$4.50 to \$5.50; sole, per lb. 30c to 35c; upper side, \$4.00 to \$5.00. PRINTS, 4c to 5c per yard. DOMESTIC, 3c to 4c per yard. JEANS, 20c to 25c per yard.

THIS COLUMN ADVERTISES

—THE—

DRUG STORE

—OF—

BUCK & COWGILL,

1865.

MILAN,

DENTER,

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CINCINNATI.

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BROWNSVILLE,

TEXNESSEE.

MALDEN,

DE SOTO,

MISSOURI.

Where a well and selected assortment of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,

FINE PERFUMES,

SOAPS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

DYE STUFFS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

IS KEPT.

THEY ALSO SELL THE FOLLOWING

SEWING MACHINES:

Wheler & Wilson, No. 8, Weed, Howe, Singer and American.

WHO WARRANTS

BOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

for Coughs and Colds? No Relief No Pay.

BUCK & COWGILL.

WHO WARRANTS

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

to cure Dyspepsia? No Cure No Pay.

BUCK & COWGILL.

WHO WARRANTS

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

(IN THE NILE GREEN WRAPPER),

to stir up the Liver and relieve Constipation and Headache? No stir up no pay.

BUCK & COWGILL.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded

at the Drug Store of

BUCK & COWGILL.

A Full Supply of Fresh Groceries Always on Hand.

Tobacco, Cigars, Wines and Liquors.

Give me a Call.

Hickman, Ky.

R. B. Brevard,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

HARDWARE CUTLERY, GUNS,

PISTOLS,

NAILS,

CASTINGS,

TOOLS, &c.

STOVES,

GRATES, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

FOR JOB WORK done to order, such as Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, &c. Sign of the Gold Star, Clinton Street, Hickman, Ky. feb7-79.

STOLEN.

IMMENSE STOCK
NEW GOODS.

JUST ARRIVED,
At the Cheap Cash Store of
H. BUCHANAN.

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GEORGE WARREN HICKMAN,
Office—Hickman Building, Clinton Street.
The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.
George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, \$2.
FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1879.
POLITICAL NOTES AND PROBABILITIES.

It's All Grand, Hunt for Office.

The rank and file of the Democracy are discouraged and downhearted, and the worst of it is, that the discouragement does not come because of the recent Democratic defeat, (for the Democracy has grown familiar with defeat the last twenty years), but it is the result of the conviction that our most trusted leaders think more of individual success than they do of party success, or the welfare of the people. We say the recent Democratic defeat would not alone work the deep seated discouragement, because, since 1860, the Democratic party has known nothing but defeat in national elections.

Since the last Presidential election, it has been plain to anyone of average intelligence that there existed such antagonism between the great leaders of the Democratic party that united action was next to impossible.

Tilden, either as a President elect or as a Presidential candidate, was so objectionable and obnoxious to such leaders as Hendricks, Voorhees, Thurman, Beck—and, in fact, the majority of Western and Southern Democratic leaders, that it was to them almost as bitter a pill to swallow him as to swallow Hayes or any other Republican. Hence, when Hayes made peaceful overtures to the South, in the shape of withdrawing the soldiers and thereby seating Hampton and Nichols, all these leaders were easily persuaded to accept the Electoral Commission which seated Hayes.

These are the facts of the current history of the past three years. Tilden's availability—his heretofore conceded ability to carry the great State of New York, and the conviction on the part of at least four million voters that he was in truth fairly elected President of the United States and wrongfully cheated out of it, kept him (Tilden) before the American people as the one great central Democratic head and the one certain to be the next Democratic nominee.

Therefore, these great leaders, who were arrayed against Tilden, determined to obscure the issues which kept him as the great head of the party, commenced their work in Congress to precipitate other issues upon the country, believing that these other issues would bring other leaders to the front to make up the next Presidential ticket. In pursuance of this determination to kill the old ticket, Mr. Hendricks, in advance, published a card declining a re-nomination on a ticket with Tilden. The purpose and object of all this is now as plain as the nose on the face—i. e., to kill Tilden, even if it destroyed all chance of Democratic success in 1880.

Well, the result is before the country—we've been whipt on all sides and in every direction, and we all see that it was the legitimate and only result of these divisions, discussions and rivalry of our great leaders. All the rank and file can do is to shut their eyes and blindly follow!

But wherefore should we continue to blindly follow such blind leadership?

We answer—Only because the Republican party is so much the more objectionable to us than the Democratic party, and we have no where else to go and no one else to follow.

Williams is a colored man who has just been elected to the Ohio Legislature on the Republican ticket, despite the fact that some 3,000 Republicans scratched him because he was a negro. As he is the first negro that has ever held an office in Ohio, he has attracted a good deal of attention. A movement which has just been started, to make him Speaker of the House of Representatives, has greatly frightened the Republicans. The latter declare that this candidacy is not genuine, but a trick of the Democrats, who are endeavoring to injure or destroy the Republican party by forcing a negro to a position of prominence in its ranks, a burden which the party could not stand.

There will be an effort, at the next session of Congress, to reenact a bankrupt law in which the creditors will be better protected than under the old, and costs reduced to a reasonable figure. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the need of such a law and it will not be passed without much discussion.

Full Line of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

Full Line of
LADIES' CLOAKS
Shawls, Knit-Jackets,
HOODS, &c.

AT H. BUCHANAN'S.

Democrats, Hands Off.
The returns show conclusively that the Republicans are so far as the North is concerned, will have everything their own way. It is a solid North, and there is but little hope so far as developments have proven, for the Democracy succeeding in 1880. In our candid judgment, the best thing the Democratic South could do, would be to hold aloof from any participation in the next Presidential canvass, and pledge its support to any administration that will guarantee equal rights to the States in all measures affecting the interests of each, and that will guarantee the local self government of all. This will do more to disarm the Republicans and destroy sectional hate and animosity than all else, and will move them to the interest of the people of the South. It may not suit the politicians, but the interests of the country should be paramount. Let the Southern States take care of themselves, and the Northern States if they must, take care of the general government.

The so called Southern States are in the enjoyment of "home rule," local self government—that is to say—their State officers, in every particular, are of our own free choosing, and this in sure peace and quiet at home.

If, therefore, every effort of our's to participate in national politics is to be misconstrued and misunderstood by the people of the North, why not leave the next Presidential election entirely with the Northern States? The result is the same, for our participation is made to mean rebellion, and on this view the Northern States will elect whom they please, regardless of our participation. Our respectful absence must remove this inciting pretext to sectionalism and sectional issues. The North will then have a chance to decide on material questions; and it matters not who they elect President, we can stand it four years about as well as they can. All incitement to sectionalism being removed, the good people of the Northern States will choose a Chief Magistrate uninfluenced by such issues—or, at least, the poor, abused Southern States will escape being the cause of so much strife and contention. Let the Southern States continue to send their Senators and Representatives to Congress, and in all things show unmistakable loyalty and respect, but simply decline to put electoral tickets in the field in 1880.

Prosperity—North and South.
The cotton crop this year, it is estimated, will be 600,000 more than ever before, the tobacco crop 12,000,000 pounds more than ever before and the sugar crop 200,000 more than ever before. That does pretty well for a showing of Southern prosperity, and the North can match it with an account of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000,000 bushels of corn more than ever before. Of all the fat years in the history of the nation, the year 1879 is the fattest.—[Exchange.]

Every conceivable interest demands the obliteration of sectionalism in this country. There is no justification for excuse, North, South, East or West, for sectionalism. The solid sentiment of the people of the whole country is against it; and hence the great winning hobby of one political party against another is to charge that the other is sectional, and whenever charge can be made to appear plausible to the people it is sure defeat to the party against which it is made. Why is it then, in the face of this united, solid public sentiment against sectionalism, that it yet dominates all other issues? Each political party professes to decry it, each and every candidate professes to abhor it and to denounce it as a crime in his opponent or his opponent's party, and no public man or newspaper can be found anywhere to defend or excuse it. These are facts which we all know, and yet when political parties have formulated the issues, and political leaders have manipulated the campaign, and the votes are counted, the result invariably shows that sectionalism was the most important figure in the election. When the people profess their opposition to sectionalism, are they acting deceitfully and hypocritically? If so, who are they deceiving but themselves? On the other hand are the people such fools that, notwithstanding they are honestly opposed to sectionalism, they can be manipulated into a false position at every election by the politicians and candidates? We think neither position is true. But, in our opinion, the cause rests in the fact that the judgment and good sense of the people is convinced of the wrongfulness of sectionalism, and yet the bias of education warps this free judgment, and politicians knowing this ply the public mind to vitiate this sectional bias, and all for their own selfish ends. Here is the milk in the cocoanut. The South suffers a broad liberal peaceful public sentiment to assume the appearance of sectionalism because of supposed sectionalism in the North, and vice versa. What the people have got to do is to throw these sectional politicians overboard and assert their own broad, liberal judgment.

The National Republican Committee will meet at Washington, December 17. Cincinnati is bidding for the National Republican Convention again.

Full Line of
Ladies, Misses and Children's
FINE KID AND GOAT

Full Line of
SHOES

AT H. BUCHANAN'S.

Peace and Business.
We are in favor of any honest effort to restore business prosperity, peace and good will in this country. "Peace and Business" is the short, pointed and entire platform of the Hickman Courier. It is exactly what Kentucky wants, precisely what the so-called Southern States need, and what the whole country should have.

Chief among the great auxiliaries to peace and business is the great work of redeeming the great Mississippi Valley and utilizing the great river courses with which the United States is blessed. The Government has from time to time made vast appropriations to the building of railroads for the development of the country and has dotted the entire country over with stupendous buildings for Government offices, and made appropriations in thousands of ways; while the great rivers have been left to take care of themselves. One, two, three, and more million dollars are appropriated to the building of every custom house and they are being erected comparatively everywhere and in every direction. All know that these costly buildings are by no means necessary to the transaction of public business, but are built through national pride—to rival the work in the old country. How much better if these millions should be appropriated to such a great purpose as the redemption of the Mississippi valley?

The Mississippi Valley Commission is to meet in Louisville, Dec. 23, and we hope that body will inaugurate work—laying section and politics aside—that means business. Peace and business is the only platform we want, and let us make it hot and heavy in every Congressional District until we win.

To Make Country People Rich.
Everything is apparently so worked as to take the money earned and produced by the country people—and this includes all the small towns—and concentrate it in the larger cities.

Every society that is organized, objectively for the good of humanity, has its headquarters in the larger cities and there drifts all the money from such lodge or order, in the shape of dues, assessments, &c. This doesn't apply to any organization in particular, but to all—
Masons,
Odd Fellows,
Knights of Honor,
Royal Templars,
Grangers,
and the whole list of such societies. Let anyone make a calculation of the tax on the people in the shape of dues, assessments, &c., paid by members of these associations, nearly every cent of which is taken away from home, and what a fearful amount it will aggregate. Add to this the enormous amount annually carried away from home by the different insurance systems, and the figures are appalling.

As little as may be said about it, the national debt, the State debt and taxation sink into insignificance when compared to the enormous tax resulting from these multitudinous causes. It is just such things, and most of them every way laudible and noble that keeps the country people poor and hard run.

Charitable institutions and orders should be maintained, but the good book says that "charity begins at home," and, hence, we argue that all necessary objects in this line could be answered by local, home institutions.

The Greenback National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President has been called to meet at St. Louis on the 8th of next January.

POSTMASTER GENERAL Key is drawing up a law which he expects Congress to pass, making it an indictable offense for newspapers to publish advertisements of lottery companies, foreign or domestic.

The New York financial dispatch to the Associated Press contains some remarkable information, as bearing upon the business boom. The increase of business as shown by the last week's monetary transactions in seventeen cities, has been eighty per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. The exchanges in these seventeen cities during the last week amount to \$226,000,000, against \$140,000,000 for the corresponding period last year, or a gain of sixty per cent.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the emigration of one hundred and fifty colored families from North Carolina to Indiana. The Democrats say that the object of this movement is to overcome the Democratic majority in the State with colored Republican voters. The Republicans say that the settlement of negroes in a State where their political rights are respected, will show whether the claim of the builders, that uneducated negroes of free will vote the Democratic ticket, is true or not.

Full Line of
GENTS' & BOYS'
Hats and Caps,

Full Line of
IN ALL STYLES,
—AT—
H. BUCHANAN'S.

FRANKFORT.
[Special to the Louisville Commercial.]
FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 10, 1879.—The Court of Appeals met at 11 o'clock this morning, and after the usual routine of opening court, Chief Justice Pryor called upon the Attorney General to know if he had a motion to offer when that gentleman arose and presented the commissions of Hon. Henry A. Tyler, Hon. L. D. Husband, and Hon. John Feland, the Special Judges appointed to try the case of Thomas Buford vs. The Commonwealth. The court ordered them to be entered on record, and thereupon Chief Justice Pryor, Judges Coffey and Hines met at the bench. Upon the Special Judge filing his report, Judge Hines filed reasons why he refused to sit in the case (had been employed to prosecute in court below), and Judge Coffey filed his report.

Colonel Phil B. Thompson, one of the counsel for Buford, then arose and stated that counsel for appellant had prepared a protest against the cashing of the trial by the court, but as Judge Hargis had retired from the bench since that paper had been prepared, he asked for further time to amend it. The Court, Judge Hargis acting as Chief Justice, granted fifteen minutes for that purpose. When the paper was amended Colonel Thompson objected to it by the Attorney General. The Court then read the paper, which places ground for protest upon the fact that the court was not constituted in accordance with the Constitution. The court overruled the motion to file protest, and announced that they were ready to proceed with the case. Col. Thompson then raised several other objections to the court, constitutional and technical, which were all overruled and the court announced its intention to go on with the case on its merits, and court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the argument will begin.

LOUISVILLE is preparing a grand reception for General Grant on December 10.

The New York cotton market was steady Wednesday, middling closing at 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2.

The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce, the father of Methodism in Georgia, died at his home in Sparta, on the 10th, aged ninety-five.

MEMPHIS asks the Governor of Tennessee to convene an extra session of the Legislature, to enable Memphis to carry out complete sanitary work.

A BILL will be introduced in Congress at the next session to reduce the salary of the President to \$25,000 per annum, after March 4, 1881. The bill will be introduced by a Democrat. It is expected that Republicans will oppose its passage, because perhaps they fancy a Republican President will be the person affected by the reduction of the salary.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of the United States District Court, has decided that a man once a member of a cooperative life insurance society is always liable. That withdrawal, suspension, &c., does not stop his liability for assessments. If this decision is correctly reported, it will cut a figure in the success of these orders. This does not apply to benevolent societies.

The American Public Health Association will assemble in Nashville November 18-21. Every city and town in the South and West is earnestly invited to send a suitable delegate.

The Smallest of Babies.
Mrs Geo. Fromm, of New York, has just become the mother of a boy baby, which weighed at its birth eleven ounces and three quarters. The head of the child, although smaller than a small apple, is covered with an extraordinary growth of light brown hair. The features are regular, the eyes bright and clear, the skin is fine and delicate. The arms are the thickness of an ordinary little finger, and the fingers are the size of extra large pencil leads. The nails, although not much bigger than a good sized pin, are perfectly formed. An ordinary luncheon basket is an ample cradle for the baby. His height at birth was five inches, and breadth across the shoulders two and one-half.

What Grant Says of His Property.

"I shall not be able to do much more than to call Galena my home after a while. It is a good place to live now, as on my income I can live there much cheaper than in a large city, and live better than most of my neighbors. My income is not large enough for me to live as I would like, and I will have to find something to do after a while. I have two farms near St. Louis, and some real estate in Chicago, which I will sell I would like better than off. My land in Chicago is thirty-one acres, just outside the western limits of the city. Eleven years ago I was offered \$1,500 an acre for it, and now after paying taxes on it all that time, I couldn't get \$250 an acre for it. But I did better in some other investments, or I could have never traveled abroad as long as I have. I had stock in the Adams Express Company, which went up; and I bought right after the fire in Virginia City, Nev., Union and C. and C. stock when it had gone down from \$700 a share to \$180, and made \$50,000 or \$60,000 there."—[Inter-Ocean Interview.]

Full Line of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Hosiery, Neck-Wear,

Full Line of
Gloves, &c.,
—AT—
H. BUCHANAN'S.

Throwing Eggs at Grant.
The foodlums who bombarded Gen Grant with aged eggs at Galesburg on Tuesday evening last have been arrested. After a protracted search by the Sheriff, assisted by the whole constabulary of Knox county the young rascals were run to cover, and captured. The following telegram, received on yesterday by Traffic Manager Smith, of the Burlington road, tells the story: "The three boys who threw the eggs here Tuesday night have been captured, confessed the crime, and declare that they were not put up to it by older persons. Their ages are thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years. All will be done to them that the law will allow."—[Chicago Times.]

Wade Hampton on the Situation.
Speech at the Abbeville, S. C. Fair. He would say that upon them—upon the South, and South Carolina particularly—depended much of the future. If they would show that they were active in honest good faith, and regarded their pledges as sacredly as in 1876, they would be as strong, and far stronger than then. By standing honestly by their pledges, and the Constitution, they could stop the cry now being raised of a "solid South." Those who hearkened to that cry forgot that the South was not solid against the North, but solid against the Constitution, home rule, and good government. [Cheers.] Here they were solid for South Carolina. The South was not antagonistic to the North. It would be as just to cry out against a solid and antagonistic New England because that part of the country was given over to Republicanism as to cry out against the South against the Constitution, but she was solid for her interests and her civilization.

He was not discouraged by the result of the recent election in Ohio. He had never expected that the Democrats would carry the State. When they went back to the soft-money idea and all sorts of other foolishness, they deserved to be beaten. If they returned to the pure feelings and principles of the fathers and nominated proper men they would carry the country at the next election, even with Grant against them.

A Galena dispatch to the Chicago Tribune gives the programme as arranged for Gen. Grant's future movements. It is as follows:

"He will remain here until Wednesday morning next, when he will go to Chicago to attend the army reunion in a special car furnished by President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central road, arriving at the hour designated by the Chicago Committee of Arrangements. He will stay in Chicago for one week, and then return to Galena, where he will remain until the middle of December. He will then go to Indianapolis, where a soldier's convention is to be held. Thence he goes to Louisville, where he will remain for two or three days. Thence he will go to East Cincinnati, Pittsburg, stopping a couple of days in each city, to New Jersey, to pay a visit to his mother. After a brief visit to Philadelphia and New York he will take the steamer for Cuba, where he will probably remain for the winter. If his mother yet been decided whether he will extend his journey to Mexico, though, at present, it is contemplated. His return to this country will either be by way of Galveston or New Orleans, and on the approach of warm weather, near June or July, he will go to Long Branch and spend the dog days."

Medical Uses of the Carrier Pigeon.

Dr. Harvey J. Philpot, in a letter to the London Telegraph, writes as follows: "I have made valuable use of the carrier or homing pigeon as an auxiliary to my practice. So easily are these winged assistants reared and trained that I am surprised that they have not been brought into general use by the profession. I belong to my medical profession, it is simply this. I take out half a dozen birds, massed together in a small basket, with me on my rounds, and when I have seen my patient, no matter at what distance from home, I write my prescription on a small piece of tissue paper, and have my carrier carry it to the patient, or bird's leg I gently throw the carrier up into the air. In a few minutes it reaches home, and, having been shut up fasting since the previous evening, without much delay it enters the trap cage connected with its loft, where it is at once caught by my gardener or dispenser, who knows pretty well the time for its arrival, and relieves it of its dispatches. The medicine is immediately prepared and sent off by the messenger, who is thus saved several hours of waiting, and I am enabled to complete my morning round of visits. Should any patient be very ill, and I am desirous of having an early report of him or her next morning, I leave a bird to bring me the tidings."

At Nashville, Tenn., a witness named John H. Dix was put on the witness stand, who declared he did not believe there was a God, a heaven, a hell, a devil, a future punishment, or salvation of soul. He believed in the Darwinian theory of evolution; that the world and all in it was formed by the index law of nature; that the human race was descended from monkeys, as the various species of animals were descended from the sea and air and earth. He believed that when he died, he never would be a human being, and that would be the last of him. He believed in conscience, and that his conscience was his punishment. If he told a lie, he believed his conscience would reproach him as long as he lived. He had never told a lie in his life, and never wronged a human being, and was the happiest man on earth. The Judge ruled out his evidence.

Full Line of
GENTS' CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods, Neck-Ties,

Full Line of
Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs,
FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
—AT—
H. BUCHANAN'S.

New Advertisements.

New! New!! New!!!

F. E. CASE,
Retail Dealer in
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES.

Keeps in stock at all times fresh and choice Groceries, Provisions, Canned and Fresh Fruits, &c. Country Produce bought and kept for sale.

HICKMAN BAKERY!
KAYSER & WITING,
Hickman, Kentucky.

They keep fresh VIENNA BREAD, ROLLS, RYE BREAD, MERANGUES, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. WEDDING AND PARTY SUPPLIES, for city or country, will receive prompt attention, and at justifiable rates. CONFECTIONERIES. In their line of Confectioneries, they keep a splendid assortment of Fruits, and Canned Goods of all kinds.

Rural Academy.

THIS INSTITUTE IS LOCATED ONE and a half miles west of Jordan Station, Fulton county, Ky. Having finished four school buildings, and secured Prof. R. W. Norton, a teacher of twenty years experience, as principal, with Mrs. A. E. Norton assistant, the fall session will commence Monday, Oct. 20th. We invite the attention of parents to this school. Board, on easy terms, can be had with in a short distance of the school. A. E. BREYARD, Sec'y of Board.

WEST HICKMAN COOPER SHOP,
(OPPOSITE WHITE'S FLOURING MILLS)
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

I KEEP ON HAND MOLASSES EGGS and Barrels of all sizes, holding from 10 to 60 gallons. Also, Flour, Apple, Potato and other kinds of barrels; Krant and Pickle Stands, and all cooperage that is usually made by coopers in this country, and at prices to suit the times. The very best Cyprus Molasses barrels, of good seasoned timber holding 46 to 48 gallons at \$1.30. Please call at my shop and examine my work and judge for yourselves. sep5-1m J. D. STEPHENS.

DR. E. M. GOBER.

Aurist and Oculist.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of Hickman and vicinity. Office, with Drs. Faris and Gober, Laclede block, Hickman, Kentucky. may9-79

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, by S. J. Little, living one and a half miles north of Lexington, in Fulton county, Ky. ONE DARK BAY OR BROWN MULE, 2 years old, which is appraised at \$35. sep5-1m H. C. DONOHU, J. P.

COMB'S SPRINGS!

The owner of Comb's Springs having been put to some expense in arranging conveniences, etc., will henceforth establish the following prices: 25 cts. Man and horse; 10 cts. Horseback; 5 cts. Footman. Horses have privilege of pasturage, etc. N. COMBS.

John G. Griffin,

Merchant Tailor.
HAS JUST RECEIVED BUTTERICK'S Report of latest Fall and Winter Fashions, and a large lot of samples of French, English and German goods. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine. sep26

GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
IS BEING ENTIRELY REFITTED and Refurnished.
Full board and Large, Handsomely-furnished rooms \$3 per day. nov15-4w J. W. ALMY, Manager.

Citizen Tax-Payers!

I do not wish to be considered harsh, nor do I wish to speculate on your delinquency. But I am constrained to tell you candidly who have not paid their taxes for the years 1877 and 1878, that unless the same is paid promptly I shall levy upon and sell your property. Remember that the law allows fifty cents for every levy, and six per cent. additional, all of which must be paid by the party owing the taxes. Shall I make these costs, or will you pay up and save it yourselves? That is the question. I mean business. Respectfully,
jan1 B. R. WALKER, Sheriff.

Headquarters for all kinds of School Books and School Supplies.

WM. FRENZ

DEALER IN

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall Paper, Picture Frames,

Focket Cutlery, Toys, and Fancy Goods.

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

Send for copies of my New Reduced Price List of Picture Frames, Chromes, Brackets, Orquest Sets and Base Balls for 1878.

A Fair Proposition.

I am thankful for the patronage given to my steam flouring mill, I am prepared to grind wheat and corn for all who may wish to patronize me. I will give 40 pounds to the bushel for good wheat. I want to buy wheat and corn, for which I will pay market price. S. N. WHITE.

Full Line of
GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Full Line of
—AT—
H. BUCHANAN'S.

THE NOOK.

THE NICEST CONFECTIONERIES, CANDIES, FRUITS, CANNED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, CIGARS, &c. Also the best brands Cigars and Tobacco to be found in Hickman, at BENNY MCINTOSH'S, Clinton St., next door to S. N. White's.

Sale and Livery Stable.

Wm. B. Plummer,
KENTUCKY STREET, KENTUCKY.
Keps constantly on hand for hire and sale HORSES, BUGGIES and HACKS. Thankful for patronage heretofore extended him, he solicits a continuance of same.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

FOR YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT

KISTNER & GARDNER

WILL SELL YOU

FURNITURE

Cheaper than it can be sold elsewhere. Chairs from \$3.00 upwards. Beds \$1.75 upwards. Two-drawer Tables \$1.50, other Furniture in proportion. Also, a full line of

Wooden and Metallic Coffins and Caskets

always on hand at the very lowest cash prices. GIVE US A CALL.

NEW DRUG STORE

Fortune & Co

WHERE PRESCRIPTIONS ARE ACCURATELY PREPARED, AND

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES and TOILET ARTICLES

ARE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Trade Respectfully Solicited.

HICKMAN WHARFBOAT!

John J. Young & Co., Prop'rs.

ONE OF THE SAFEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL BOATS ON THE RIVER.

Consignment Solicited. Special and prompt attention given to the shipment of all kinds of Country Produce, Live Stock, etc. may9-79

LACLEDE HOUSE,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY ENLARGED, REFITTED, REFURNISHED, and thoroughly renovated. Convenient to river and railroad, and attentive waiters kept; and altogether one of the best appointed hotels in this section. W. J. TURNER, Prop'r. may9-79

NOTICE!

ANY PERSON, OR PERSONS, WISHING TO BUY ANYTHING IN THE FAMILY

or

FANCY GROCERY LINE,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, WOOD, WILLOW, GLASS

LIQUORS, And Queensware.

Will save Money by calling on

J. R. BROWN & CO.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS BEING ENTIRELY REFITTED and Refurnished.

Full board and Large, Handsomely-furnished rooms \$3 per day. nov15-4w J. W. ALMY, Manager.

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